

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair and warmer to-day and to-morrow;  
moderate west winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 44; lowest, 29.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

# LLOYD GEORGE AND CLEMENCEAU APPROVE WILSON'S STEP; ITALIANS STAND BEHIND THEIR PREMIER IN PEACE CRISIS; PRESIDENT'S ACTION REVIVES GERMAN HOPE FOR 14 POINTS

## 1,250 MILES IN 20 HOURS MADE BY NAVY PLANE

Machine in Gale Covers Two-thirds Distance Trans-ocean Flies Must Go.

## CIRCLES HAMPTON ROADS

F-5's Time Same as That Estimated for Aero Trip to Ireland.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A naval seaplane of the F-5 type, propelled by two Liberty motors of 400 horsepower each and carrying a crew of four men, remained in the air at Hampton Roads naval base for twenty hours and ten minutes yesterday, establishing what naval officials said to-night was a world's record for seaplanes.

The machine covered a distance of about 1,250 miles, averaging a little more than sixty miles an hour despite a wind of twenty to thirty miles.

Twenty hours is the time officers here have estimated will be necessary for the three naval seaplanes to make the transatlantic flight from Newfoundland to Ireland if a direct route finally is decided upon. They said that as the machine making the record at Norfolk is much smaller than those to go overseas, yesterday's performance augurs well for the success of the attempt to cross the ocean.

The distance from Newfoundland to Ireland is slightly more than 1,800 miles, but the planes to be taken over by Commander John H. Towers are capable of greater speed than those of the F-5 type. Their cruising speed probably will be about seventy miles an hour, although it is admitted that this will be governed largely by the direction and velocity of the wind.

Officers manning the machine which established the new record yesterday were Lieutenant-Commander M. B. Grow of the Regular Navy, and Ensigns H. S. Souther, D. Thomas and R. Irwin of the Naval Reserve Force. So far as could be learned to-night none of these men had been selected for the transatlantic flight.

Naval orders published to-day disclosed that Lieutenant Hinton, now attached to the air station at Rockaway Beach, L. I., has been selected as one of the crew to man the overseas plane. Lieutenant Hinton's home is in New York.

Lieutenant E. F. Stone of the Coast Guard, who has been assisting with preparations for the flight, will be among those to make the journey. He will be in command of the destroyer Barney early this month to help locate a starting place for the flight.

## NAVY SEAPLANE AND 3 PROBABLY LOST

Wreckage Drifts Ashore at Provincetown.

CHATHAM, Mass., April 26.—The probable loss of three men who started on a return trip in a naval seaplane from Boston to the naval station here yesterday was indicated by the finding of part of the propeller and one seat of the plane on the beach at Provincetown to-night. The men were Lieut. J. S. Buchanan, Ensign G. H. Howard and Electrician Bernard Torres.

A radio message from Buchanan late yesterday said engine trouble had forced the plane to come down to the water between Plymouth and Provincetown, and a message by carrier pigeon last night said the plane was drifting toward Provincetown.

Seaplanes and submarine chasers sent in search of the missing men to-day found no trace of them.

## ZEPPELIN WILL TRY FLIGHT OVER OCEAN

Baron Gering Plans to Use World's Largest Airship.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.  
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BREMEN, April 26.—Germany is preparing to enter the race for the blue ribbon of being the first to cross the ocean to America in an airship. It is planned that the first craft to make the trip shall carry the flag of the new republic of Germany to the United States after the signing of peace. Count Zeppelin expressed the hope to-day that he would live long enough to pilot one of his crafters to America as the crowning event of his life.

Baron Gering, his nephew and successor now is desirous to carry out Zeppelin's own plans. Unless insurmountable obstacles are placed in the way it is his intention to use the Z-7, the latest airship in the world. This cruiser was built originally for the German navy as an air scout. The craft was not yet completed or accepted when the armistice became effective. She is still in the Friedrichshafen yards, but the conditions of the armistice prohibit working on airships. Such preparations as are permissible are being made, so that it will be possible quickly to convert the big warship of the air into a commercial cruiser the moment peace is signed. It is estimated this can be done in a fortnight.

The cruiser is 715 feet long with a

## BUDAPEST REDS ASK BOLSHEVIKI FOR SPEEDY AID

Bela Kun Appeals to Lenin for Offensive to Stop the Rumanians.

## PEASANTS ARE RISING

Soviet Government Said to Have Offered to Resign if Entente Wishes.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.  
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BUDAPEST, April 26.—The Rumanian Press Bureau learns that Bela Kun, the Hungarian Bolshevik leader, has addressed an urgent appeal to Premier Lenin for an immediate and energetic Russian offensive to compel the Rumanians to abandon their invasion of Hungary.

Bela Kun admits the Hungarian situation is desperate, with the peasants rising in many places and acclaiming the King.

It is learned that the Hungarian Soviet Government has approached the British military mission at Vienna begging intervention with a view of cessation of hostilities on the Rumanian, Czechoslovak and Hungarian fronts. The Soviet Government has offered to resign in favor of a purely socialist cabinet, if deemed advisable by the British military mission.

Bela Kun ascribes the Rumanian advance to the influence of the aristocrats, who carry on agitation under the protection of "Renner, Baur and company." Further remarks by Bela Kun at the expense of "Renner, Baur and company" proved clearly the disappointment of the Hungarian Bolsheviks at the peace last week in Vienna.

The assurance given by Bela Kun to Mr. Balfour that nationalities of the Entente leaving Hungary would be allowed to take all their money and securities in Hungarian banks, according to the promise given to Gen. Smuts, has been contradicted by fugitives who have arrived in Bern. They assert the banks have been instructed to allow the withdrawal of only \$1,000. During the journey the Soviet officials asked each traveler whether he was carrying more than the money permitted.

For the time being the Austrian Government is acting well, but the need of continual vigilance is proved from the fact that two days ago \$1,000,000 worth of motor tires was prevented from entering Hungary while to-day several motor cars filled with tires and machine guns also were stopped.

The danger in the internal situation at Budapest is proved by a speech by Joseph Kohn, in which he appealed to the proletariat of the world to strike and commit sabotage, and announced to the Hungarian bourgeoisie that they would be treated as hostages and that every step forward by the Rumanian and Serbian armies could produce strict coercive measures for bourgeoisie. "Let not the bourgeoisie rejoice," he said. "Let them not put white flags in their windows, for we will stain those flags red with their blood."

An equally bloodthirsty speech was delivered by Szamunsky, who asserted the red flag must now be waved throughout the world bearing the words: "The proletariat and the fatherland are in danger. Death to every enemy proletarian! Death to the bourgeoisie!"

## PLAN TO RETURN WAR PRISONERS

Peace Envoys Choose Committee for Arranging the Repatriation.

## CLAUDE TO BE IN TREATY

1,800,000 Russians in Germany Form Problem Owing to Bolshevik Menace.

Special Wireless Dispatch to THE SUN.  
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PARIS, April 26.—A new body to be known as the Prisoners of War Commission has been added to the long list of sub-committees of the Peace Conference. The need of such a commission is made apparent by two important questions concerning war prisoners that now face the conference.

The first of these is in regard to the disposition of the 1,800,000 Russian prisoners still held in Germany. The commission is engaged in the task of working out in all its details a clause relating to war prisoners which is to be embodied in the peace treaty.

Provision will be made for the repatriation of these hordes of underfed and unhappy Russians who have been in little German camps since the early campaigns in the eastern theatre. There has been no haste until now to return these men to Russia simply because they presented no problems so long as they remained behind the barbed wire of the prison pens, but now they are an important factor in view of the menace of Bolshevism and for safety's sake must be removed.

The chief task of the commission, however, as the correspondent of THE SUN understands, will be to arrange with Germany for the return of the German war prisoners in France, numbering about 700,000. Various questions, such as payment for their upkeep and compensation for the labor of these prisoners, remain to be settled.

It is emphasized, however, that the creation of this commission should not be confused in any way with the demand of the German Government for the return of the German prisoners before the signature of the treaty. No such move is contemplated.

## ODESSA BOLSHEVIKS IN GRAVE DANGER

Ukrainians Capture the Railway from Kiev.

BREX, April 26.—The position of the Bolshevik troops in Odessa has been rendered critical by the capture of Boguslav by the Ukrainians. The Ukrainians also have captured the railway line from Kiev eastward to Konotop, threatening the Bolshevik line of retreat from the Odessa region.

Despatches to the Ukrainian press bureau here from Stanislaw say that as a result of the Ukrainian successes in the region of Kiev the Bolshevik troops are surrendering in large numbers.

BARLE, April 26.—The Rumanians continue their advance on Budapest from the south and on Friday morning won a line from Vasarhely-Nemeny-Nirak to south of Gyula. Several small battles, despatches from Budapest say, were fought during the advance. The Rumanians launched an attack on the northern wing Thursday, but the result is not disclosed in the despatches.

## TREDWELL FREED, WASHINGTON HEARS

Consul at Petrograd Had Been Held as Hostage.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.  
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WASHINGTON, April 26.—Roger C. Tredwell, American Consul at Petrograd, who has been held as hostage by the Bolsheviks at Tashkent, Turkistan, has been released and is on his way to Moscow, according to an unconfirmed

## Will Not Yield Saar and Danzig, Says Fehrenbach

By the Associated Press.  
COPENHAGEN, April 26.—Konstantin Fehrenbach, the president of the German National Assembly, speaking at Freiburg yesterday, said he was certain that President Wilson was inclined to insist on his fourteen points. It was very possible that a plenary session would be convoked to decide regarding the signing of a preliminary peace treaty, as well as to cooperate in the peace negotiations.

"We are in no doubt as to what it would mean for the southern corner of the empire if we refused to sign the peace treaty," said Herr Fehrenbach. "I take it that in any case we will not sign a peace which leaves prisoners still in captivity and does not bring the raising of the blockade. Neither will we sign a peace which surrenders the Saar region to our enemies and promises Danzig to the Poles."

"The Government and Parliament jointly bear a tremendous responsibility, but behind them stands the entire German nation. Our enemies must know, and it must penetrate their countries—we will not accept any dictated terms and will not be a slave nation."

## TEUTONS SEEK NO GAIN FROM ITALIAN CRISIS

Delegates Prepared to Call for Settlement Upon Wilson Basis.

REPORTS CAUSED PANIC

Americans Represented as U. S. Officials Told of Harsh Terms Framed.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.  
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.  
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BERLIN, April 25 (delayed).—An announcement that Italy had withdrawn from the Peace Conference in Paris, together with President Wilson's statement to the Italian people and the world, has created a sensation in Germany. The withdrawal of the delegation, the departure of some of its members from Paris and the President's action in taking the public into a sensational manner by the newspapers. This is the chief topic of discussion by the public and by officials of the Government.

The President's firm reiteration of his accepted fourteen points and his insistence on a peace based upon them attracts attention here no less than the withdrawal of Italy. Faith in President Wilson's determination to stand by his cardinal principles as the basis of a peace of justice has often wavered in Germany since the signing of the armistice, and was never lower than it has been in the last few days. It was shaken still more, if that was possible, by the arrival from Paris of two Americans, said to be connected with the American peace delegation, who called upon numerous prominent persons here in and out of the Government in an alleged attempt to create sentiment in favor of signing the peace treaty as it is drawn up.

Among others whom they called upon were Foreign Minister von Brockdorff-Rantzau and Count von Bernstorff, with three members of Germany's peace delegation, Eduard Bernstein, the Socialist leader; Theodor Wolff, chief editor of the Berlin Tageblatt, and Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft.

## Shock for Germans.

The arguments of these two Americans and the remarks they are alleged to have made appear to have had a very contrary effect to that which they desired, according to the statements of some of those whom they visited, who got the impression that the peace terms were even more severe than those indicated in the French and British newspapers and that the Germans were being prepared for the shock by the two Americans, who said they were members of the Hoover commission.

Wilhelmstrasse soon was buzzing with comparisons and analyses of the various statements on this subject made at different times and places, with the result that the political atmosphere became noticeably more depressed. President Wilson's statement, therefore, caused tremendous relief and once more strengthened German faith in him.

These two incidents, the happenings in Paris and Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's tactical advantage in his reply to Premier Clemenceau's first note, which is regarded here as a diplomatic success for the German Foreign Minister, have suddenly sent the political barometer up. It would be difficult to exaggerate the change from the depression which prevailed

## COUNTESS ANNIE LEARY DEAD.

Noted Catholic Woman Dies in Her Home Here.

Countess Annie Leary, philanthropist and one of the best known women Catholics in this country, who was a patron of music and art and known from one end of the city to the other as a friend of the poor, died early yesterday morning in her home, 1922 Fifth avenue. Her charities were widespread, and she was more than 85 years of age. With her when she died were her seven nephews and the Rev. James M. Kilroy, pastor of St. Ignace's Church, where funeral services will be conducted Tuesday morning.

Countess Leary received a large fortune from her father, who was James Leary, a merchant. She cast aside a social career to devote her life to charity and religious work. She spent much of her wealth supporting the Irish Emigrants' Home at 17 State street.

## MARTIAL LAW IN CITY IN INDIA

Arrests Are Continuing at Gujranwala—Lahore Is Quiet.

LONDON, April 26.—Martial law has been proclaimed in Lyallpur, southwest of Lahore, says an official statement on the disturbances in India. The situation at Rohak has improved. Lahore and Amritsar are quiet. Arrests are continuing at Gujranwala.

## ORLANDO WINS HOME APPROVAL IN FIUME FIGHT

Premier Receives Tremendous Ovation at Turin on Way to Rome.

## INSIST UPON NEW PORT

People Cheer for America, but Show Hostility to President.

By the Associated Press.  
ROME, April 26.—Vittorio Orlando, the Italian Premier, arrived in Rome this morning from Paris. In addressing the crowd which greeted him here the Premier said:

"It is not time for fine language. In the face of the world, which is judging us, we must have firmness and a calm, serene conscience."

"There are two questions. The first is whether the Government and the Italian delegates have faithfully interpreted the thoughts and will of the Italian people."

The offices and shops were closed and the members of some 200 associations, clubs and patriotic leagues, bearing banners with the legend "Italy, Fiume, Dalmatia," went to the railway station or lined themselves along the thoroughfares which Premier Orlando would have to pass on his way from the station to the Ministry of the Interior. All the Cabinet Ministers in Rome, high officials of state, the Prefects, Prince Colonna, the Mayor of Rome and 300 Senators and Deputies gathered inside the station to receive the Prime Minister.

Among the Senators was noticed Count Greppi, 101 years old, who despite his age wished to be present. He said, "to witness an event consecrating the complete unity of Italy."

The crowd was touched by the presence of the maimed soldiers carried to the station in military lorries. There were also on hand veterans of the wars for independence, red shirted Garibaldians among them.

The fervor of the crowd was unbounded. Patriotic songs and all kinds of yells filled the air, with cries of "Viva Fiume" and "Dalmatia."

The city was decorated only with Italian flags. The Via Nazionale was brilliant with Italy's tricolor, and only one foreign flag was to be seen. That was the British, over the British army headquarters.

## No Anti-American Outburst.

No feeling antagonistic to Americans was shown, the whole demonstration being a fervent manifestation in behalf of Italy's claims. One American Lieutenant cheered the Premier with the rest of those assembled, and the Italians near by cheered the American, crying out "Viva America."

Banners were displayed bearing the inscription: "Fiume, Dalmatia or Death." Airplanes hovered above, among them a gigantic bombing machine.

The response was thunderous shouts of "Yes." The Premier then continued:

"I never doubted it, for I know the soul of my people, but confirmation was required. The first question is answered; Rome is consecrating our work."

"The second question is to estimate the gravity of the situation. But I do not ask you for an immediate reply. Let us not now consider what best or most desirable can happen to Italy, whose just and praiseworthy attitude has provoked the admiration of two worlds. [Cheers and cries of 'Long live America! Down with Wilson!']"

"We must show that we have taken the worst into consideration. After four years of unspeakable privations and sacrifices, we may find ourselves faced with fresh sacrifices and privations. At this moment Italy is ready and greater than ever—greater than in May, 1915."

"The decision must be a well considered one. Food supplies are falling up, but Italy, which has known hunger, has never known dishonor. I do not conceal from you the danger of this very critical hour. [Cries of 'We will face anything!']"

"Italy Will Not Perish."

"I am with you," continued the Premier, "a brother among brothers, and also a chief who asks to obey and follow the will of the people. It may be that we shall find ourselves alone, but Italy must be united and have a single will. Italy will not perish."

At the conclusion of his address an ovation was given the Premier. Gen. Diaz and Signor Barzilai, one of the peace delegates, then spoke and were cheered by the soldiers and sailors.

Prince Colonna, Mayor of Rome, asserted that there was complete solidarity.

## Britain Will Recede From Pact of London Unless the Italians Drop Claim to Fiume

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.  
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PARIS, April 26.—It was learned to-day that Premier Orlando took to Italy a complete statement of the British position in regard to the Italian situation which was drawn up for publication by Foreign Secretary Balfour. It declares that Great Britain will stand by the Pact of London only if Italy stands by her part of the same agreement and gives Fiume to Croatia.

Information has reached THE SUN from a high British authority that Great Britain also has offered to augment greatly the economic assistance which she is giving to Italy if Italy will recede from her position. This offer is the basis for the British optimism and the belief expressed that negotiations will be reopened.

## MAY SIGN PACT WITHOUT ITALY

French Advocate Plan by Which Fiume Question Is Postponed.

## THREAT IN BACKGROUND

Isolation Probable if Rome Balks at Inserting Clause in Austria Pact.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.  
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PARIS, April 26.—French diplomatic authorities who within the last twenty-four hours have been examining the possibility of signing the peace treaty without Italy have suggested a method which in their opinion overcomes all judicial obstacles and renders possible the signing of the treaty with Germany according to the appointed schedule.

These experts maintain that inasmuch as the question of the disposition of Fiume has no direct bearing upon Germany there is no reason why a treaty ending hostilities definitely should not be drawn and signed by the nations interested.

They have suggested the following procedure to get around the Franco-British engagement in the Pact of London:

An eleventh hour clause to be inserted in the treaty in which Germany will engage herself to accept and recognize any other clause or clauses embodied in any other treaties made with her allies by the Entente Powers.

Thus there being no clause relative to Fiume in the present treaty, which is ready for presentation at Versailles, reference to the question of Fiume may be made in the treaty with Austria, which Germany will engage herself to recognize.

It is hoped that this procedure will be acceptable to the Italians, who are expected to see the futility of imposing a dangerous isolation upon themselves.

## POINDEXTER AGAINST WILSON MEDDLING

Sees Just Peace Soon if President Keeps Hands Off.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.  
WASHINGTON, April 26.—Senator Poinexter (Wash.) to-day telegraphed from Los Angeles as follows:

"The Italian situation is a typical case in which the League of Nations would require us to intervene to enforce peace. The American people will not consent to levy taxes and sacrifice soldiers in any such quarrel. Having delayed declaring war on Austria and never declaring war on Turkey or Bulgaria, it is quite presumptuous now for us, the Allies having won the victory, to step in and undertake to dictate the terms of peace."

"Europe knows more about its affairs than Col. House or his secretaries can learn in forty years. If President Wilson would keep his hands off and devote his attention to American affairs a just peace would be arranged in Europe in a week."

## MONTENEGRO IS FOR UNION.

Pavitchevitch Appointed as Representative of Country.

Belgrade, April 23 (delayed).—The National Assembly of Montenegro appointed M. Pavitchevitch Montenegro representative at Belgrade at the conclusion of the meeting Sunday at which it was decided to unite with Serbia and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

One hundred and eighteen Deputies were present at the meeting, according to a message from Podgoritz, and great enthusiasm was displayed over the union of Montenegro with the triple kingdom.

## MEXICO RECALLS MISSION.

Resents Refusal of Italy to Recognize Its Diplomatic Envoy.

MEXICO CITY, April 26.—The Argentine Foreign Office has recalled its Mexican Government is recalling its diplomatic mission to Italy because it has not been recognized by the Italian Government.

A despatch from Mexico city dated Wednesday said that Mexico had recalled Alberto Parisi, its Ambassador to France. It was said that Parisi had not been recognized by the French Government.

## SONNINO LEAVES PARIS FOR ROME

Receives Ovation From People as He Boards Train With Salandra.

## MANY CHEER FOR FIUME

Italy Now Left Entirely Without Representation at the Peace Conference.

PARIS, April 26.—Foreign Minister Sonnino and Signor Salandra, formerly Premier and member of the Italian peace delegation, left Paris for Rome at 2 o'clock this afternoon. A large crowd of sympathizers gave them an ovation.

The departure of Baron Sonnino and Signor Salandra took the last of Italy's plenipotentiaries from the scene of the negotiations, leaving only subordinates without power of action.

An immense crowd of French and Italians cheered Baron Sonnino and Signor Salandra when they left Paris. Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, came to the station to take leave, while the Italian Ambassador to France and the United States and numerous Italian and French military and naval officers also were present.

Signor Salandra's wife and family who accompanied the delegates to Rome, received bouquets as they stepped aboard the train. Cheers for Italy and France, "Italian Fiume" and Dalmatia, and the singing of the Italian national anthem marked the departure of the train.

## FIUME HAS DEMONSTRATION.

Vast Crowd Turns Out to Help Annexation Move.

By the Associated Press.  
Fiume, via Rome, April 26.—A vast crowd, including the members of many organizations, escorted the National Council, Empire, has decided today to express the city's determination to be annexed to Italy.

## PERSHING ARRIVES IN PARIS.

Accompanied by Secretary Baker and Prince Charles.

PARIS, April 26.—Gen. Pershing, the American Commander in Chief, arrived in Paris to-day from Coblenz. He was accompanied by Secretary of War Baker and Prince Charles, the second son of the King of the Belgians.

## PLANS UNION WITH SWISS.

Vorarlberg Decides to Hold Plebiscite on Question.

By the Associated Press.  
BIERS, April 24.—The Provisional Government of Vorarlberg, the westernmost district of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, has decided today to hold a plebiscite on the question of a union with Switzerland.

## 2 STEAMSHIPS SINK; MANY LIVES LOST

Chilean Vessel Goes Down in Storm—Other in Collision.

VALPARAISO, Chile, April 26.—Heavy loss of life is reported in the sinking of the steamship Magdalena (Chilean) and Alfonso.

The Magdalena went down in a storm five miles off Corral. The Alfonso was sunk in collision with the steamer Fortuna.

## Recruits Ready to Go Overseas.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The first contingent of 1,000 recruits enlisted by the War Department for foreign service to relieve men in the army of occupation will leave Camp Meade April 30 for New York preparatory to embarkation. With this first unit will go a number of officers who have asked for foreign service to relieve officers in the American army in Germany.

## Strike Hits Fruit Steamers.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 26.—Longshoremen here struck in a body yesterday, demanding an eight-hour day and increased wages. The action of the Mexican Government is recalling its diplomatic mission to Italy because it has not been recognized by the Italian Government.

## Swiss Recognize Croats.

BERN, April 26.—The Swiss Federal Council officially has recognized the Croats-Slovenians Republic.

IF YOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD see advertisement on page 8, Box 2—1d.

## British and French Premiers Give Orlando Statement of Joint Stand.

PUBLICITY WITHHELD

Failure to Divulge Their Viewpoints Adds to Mystery of Situation.

WILSON REJECTED ADVICE

Italian Prime Minister Will Appear Before Parliament To-morrow.

By LAURENCE HILLS.  
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.  
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PARIS, April 26.—Premier Orlando has arrived in Rome after manifestations of approval of his stand along the route; Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, and former Premier Salandra have left Paris with most of the secretaries. Signor Crespi, however, still is here on the Economic Commission, which is considered most significant, as the crisis may easily turn on the economic situation.

While these were the dramatic developments to-day in the crisis, the feature that excited most interest here was the increase in indications that the relations among the Big Three are under heavy strain. This became evident this afternoon in a semi-official announcement by the British that Premier Lloyd George had not approved the President's statement.

Great concern was shown immediately at the Hotel Crillon, the American headquarters, and it was insisted that Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau had read the President's statement on the morning that it was issued and approved it, but did not believe that it was to be issued until the next morning.

Wilson's Action Impulsive.

It is evident that some of the President's best friends feel that a mistake was made in acting so suddenly while Premier Lloyd George still was negotiating. Undoubtedly the action was impulsive. Failure of the British and French Premiers publicly to support the President caused surprise. Previous to the semi-official British denial to-day, which possibly is explained by the attitude of the British newspapers against the President's move, chief concern now is over the possibility of a crisis inside as well as outside of the Big Three.

The British apparently draw a distinction between the Wilson statement, which is described as the American viewpoint only, and the British statement given to Premier Orlando, which it appears that Premier Clemenceau also signed. This has stirred Paris greatly, and everyone is looking toward Rome for the key to the mystery in the British-French statement. Many Italians here are demanding that President Wilson submit the issue to the American Senate immediately, as Premier Orlando is doing with the Italian Parliament.

The departure of Baron Sonnino and former Premier Salandra caused the efforts that are being made to construe the departure of the Italians as a suspension rather than a break seem rather ridiculous. A high American authority admitted that the situation this morning was exceedingly tense. Some of the President's friends here admit that, by injecting himself into the most troubled area in all Europe and using the Big stick he has turned many against the Americans.

His Course Criticized.

On the question of Fiume alone the preponderance of sentiment may be with the President, but on the way in which he suddenly disrupted the conference settlement appears to be against him. It cannot be doubted now that the President launched his bolt without consultation with Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau, who, although they had approved his statement a few days before, had no idea that he intended to issue it unless the Italians broke off first.

This is partly admitted by the President's friends, who insist, however, that the difference between the two programmes of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson was only a matter of a few hours. With the Germans at Versailles the French and British Premiers must hold the conference together at all costs, smothering any feelings that may

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WASHINGTON, April 26.—The first contingent of 1,000 recruits enlisted by the War Department for foreign service to relieve men in the army of occupation will leave Camp Meade April 30 for New York preparatory to embarkation. With this first unit will go a number of officers who have asked for foreign service to relieve officers in the American army in Germany.

## Strike Hits Fruit Steamers.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 26.—Longshoremen here struck in a body yesterday, demanding an eight-hour day and increased wages. The action of the Mexican Government is recalling its diplomatic mission to Italy because it has not been recognized by the Italian Government.

## Swiss Recognize Croats.

BERN, April 26.—The Swiss Federal Council officially has recognized the Croats-Slovenians Republic.

## IF YOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD

see advertisement on page 8, Box 2—1d.